



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**



Webinar: Role of Women in Developing a Climate Smart Seed System in the Philippines

August 19, 2020 | Manila, Philippines

REPORT

The banner has a yellow and orange background. At the top, it features the logos of CIP, CGIAR, the Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, CCAFS, and ISO 9001:2015. The main title 'ROLE OF WOMEN' is in large yellow letters, followed by 'IN DEVELOPING A CLIMATE-SMART SEED SYSTEM IN THE PHILIPPINES' in white. At the bottom left, it says '19 Aug 2020' in a green circle, '1:30 -3:00 PM' in white, and 'Via zoom' with the Zoom logo. On the right, there is a photo of two people working in a field of green plants.

 **CIP**
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POTATO CENTER

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RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**

 **CCAFS**

 **ISO 9001:2015**

ROLE OF WOMEN

IN DEVELOPING A CLIMATE-SMART SEED SYSTEM
IN THE PHILIPPINES

19 Aug
2020

1:30 -3:00 PM
Via 



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BACKGROUND

The Philippines is considered one of the most vulnerable countries in the region with rising sea level, rising temperature and more frequent occurrence of extreme weather events including flood and drought. Agriculture is one of the most affected sectors to climate change especially due to extreme weather events.

Farmers identify rising rainfall variability and frequent occurrence of drought as the two most important climate change induced challenges faced by them. Crop diversification, often touted as a key strategy to achieve climate resilience, haven't made headway because of non-availability of high-quality climate resilient seeds and weak market linkages.

The current administration, led by Secretary Dr. William Dar, recently announced the establishment of a National Seed Technology Park in an effort to bring all key players in the seed industry together to ensure that good quality and certified seeds are available to farmers in a timely fashion and at affordable price.

The growing importance of women in the Philippine agriculture makes it imperative that the gender perspectives are integrated in crafting a climate Smart seed system. The webinar provided a platform for discussing the role of women in developing a climate smart seed system in the Philippines.

The webinar specific objectives included:

1. The use a gender lens on farmers access to and control of seed;
2. The participation of women in commercial seed production; and
3. The climate smart seed system development on the reach, benefit and empowerment of women farmers.

The target output was developing a policy environment in the Philippines where gender equality drives transformation towards equitable, sustainable, productive and climate resilient seed systems.

This is the first webinar series organized by the International Potato Center (CIP) and Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) in partnership with the Department of Science and Technology - Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (DOST-PCAARRD).

Program

The program of activities during the webinar is shown below. Please refer to Annex 1 for a copy of the concept note and program. The webinar was moderated by Dr. Samarendu Mohanty, Regional Director for CIP Asia, and Dr. Sampriti Baruah, Project Coordinator for CIP Asia. The keynote address was given by the honorable secretary of the Department of Agriculture of the Philippines, Dr. William Dolente Dar. The invited resource persons came from government agencies (Dr. Ernesto Brown from DOST-PCAARRD and Dr. Rosana Mula from the DA-ATI), non-government organization (Ms. Emilita Oro of IIRR), and industry (Dr. Mary Ann Sayoc).

The synthesis was provided by Dr. Agnes Rola of UPLB. For more information on the background of the speakers, please refer to Annex 2.

Time	Activity	Person Responsible
1:30-1:35	Welcome and Introductions	Moderators Dr. Samarendu Mohanty and Dr. Sampri Baruah
1:35-1:45	Keynote address	Dr. William Dar Secretary, Department of Agriculture
1:45-2:25	Presentation from panelist (10 minutes each)	Dr. Ernesto Brown Director SERD, PCAARRD
		Dr. Rosana Mula Deputy Director Agricultural Training Institute- Department of Agriculture (ATI-DA)
		Ms. Emily Oro Acting Asia Regional Director and concurrent Country Director for Philippines International Institute of Rural (IIRR) Reconstruction
		Dr. Mary Ann Sayoc Group Lead Public Affairs, East West Seed
2:25-2:50	Question and Answer	Moderators and Panelist
2:50-2:55	Synthesis	Dr. Agnes Rola Professor Emeritus UPLB
2:55-3:00	Closing	Moderators Dr. Samarendu Mohanty and Dr. Sampri Baruah

Participants

A total of 428 people from 11 countries participated in the webinar. This is out of the 632 people that registered in the event. Please refer to Annex 3 for the directory of participants. The breakdown of participants per country is listed below.

Countries	Number of participants	Percentage of participation
Ethiopia	1	0.2
India	12	2.8
Kenya	1	0.2
Netherlands	1	0.2
Nepal	1	0.2
New Zealand	1	0.2
Peru	2	0.5
Philippines	406	94.9
Pakistan	1	0.2
Singapore	1	0.2

Vietnam	1	0.2
Total	428	100

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE MEETING

Welcome and introductions

The webinar was formally opened by a welcome address from Dr. Samarendu Mohanty. Dr. Mohanty thanked the audience from various countries for joining the webinar and welcomed them on behalf of the organizers – CIP, PCAARRD, and CCAFS to this first series of webinars. He also emphasized the timely importance of the topic, the role of women in developing climate-smart seed systems in the country. To provide background on the topic, he shared some facts on gender equality and women empowerment. He mentioned if gender equality and women empowerment is considered, there will be an additional 12 to 28 trillion US\$ to global annual GDP. Women empowerment and gender equality can improve productivity and household food security. In the Philippines, female involvement in agriculture is declining with only 13% being employed in agriculture but global data shows that the female share in agriculture labor accounts for 40-50 % in southeast Asia. He shared that in the Philippines, gender equality and women empowerment is very different compared to other countries. Filipino women have equal access to and control of resources, have better decision-making contributions and have an active role in agriculture and seed system. Please see Annex 4 for the presentation of Dr. Mohanty.

After the welcome message, Dr. Mohanty shared the housekeeping rules. Attendees were asked to write their questions in the chat box.

Keynote address

Dr. Sampri Baruah introduced Dr. William Dar for his keynote address.

Dr. Rosana Mula and Dr. Jojo Badiola (Executive Director of Agricultural Credit Policy Council) presented the keynote address on behalf of Dr. Dar. The keynote address focused on the Department of Agriculture credit program. They shared about the Agricultural Credit Policy Council lending program for women, specifically the “Innovative Lending for Agribusiness for Women (ILAW) or Sure Women Loan Program to address the loss of income of the vulnerable sector in the time of COVID pandemic. The majority of the borrowers are women (almost 50%) with good repayment rates. The ILAW program is in recognition of the important role of women in the countryside. The program aims to amplify gender equality in agribusiness and promote women empowerment in agriculture and fisheries. Dr. Badiola shared the requirements for application, loanable amount, and the number of years for repayment. The loan can be used to finance the capital requirement of start-up or existing agrifishery-based income-generating activities (production, processing, marketing, and other on-farm/off-farm activities). Please see Annex 4 for the copy of the presentation.

After the presentation, questions were taken. A participant raised a question on the basic requirements of the loan needed. Dr. Badiola responded that this includes one valid government identification card, the need to do the RSBSA registration, and the submission of a simple business plan. Succeeding questions raised were can a group of women avail the loan, can a wife of a fisherman also avail, does ACPC provide assistance in developing a business plan. Dr. Badiola answered all these questions with a yes. One participant asked what are the most common business in which one can apply for this loan. Dr. Badiola replied that these are any business that includes agricultural production, processing to marketing, including food products. The amount of the loan is up to 100,000 pesos (or 2000 US dollars).

It was fortunate that Dr. Dar was able to join the webinar for a short time to take some questions from the audience. Some questions raised were:

1. Is the credit program of ACPC available to the provincial agriculture technology coordinating office? He responded that the credit program is available to farmers and fisherfolks included women and those in micro and small agribusinesses nationwide.
2. Most of those registered in the RSBSA are men. How can women avail when they are not landowners? Dr. Dar answered that if they are women-farmers they should be registered in the RSBSA and they still have time to list up and work with the municipal agriculture officers so they can be listed in the farmer's registry.
3. If the client has no Pay Maya account, are there any other alternatives to receive the loan? He replied that ACPC is already looking to tap other lending institutions.
4. Can universities avail of the credit program for urban agriculture? Dr. Dar replied that urban agriculture is good for everyone and encourages universities to partner with DA.

Presentation from panelists

Dr. Sampriti Baruah introduced each of the panelists before their presentation.

1. Dr. Ernesto Brown

Director, SERD, PCAARRD

Dr. Brown talked about the reasons for examining the role of women in developing climate-smart seed systems. The seed system is an important pillar of agriculture and is vulnerable to climate change. He mentioned that enhancing the role of women in developing a climate-smart seed system as a strategy is gaining much traction in underdeveloped and developing agricultural economic. He emphasized that where there is gender inequality there is food insecurity. He also provided a brief background of the seed system in the country in terms of its components which consist of the informal seed sector (farmers), formal seed sector (private companies), and integrated seed system (elements of both informal and formal seed sector). He mentioned the different challenges of the Philippine seed system amidst climate change which includes reduced seed yield and quality, potential loss of seed diversity, increased post-harvest losses of seeds, and unpredictable weather conditions affect the planting system and calendar. After presenting the actors/processes in the seed value chain, he highlighted the role of women in the seed value chain and gender roles in agriculture (i.e. management of varietal diversity, pre-germination test, seed selection for self-saving and household consumption, seed marketing, etc.). Due to the lack of specific study on the current state of women in the seed system, Dr. Brown instead shared a regional study examining gender roles in agriculture using the women empowerment index. Based on this study, he concluded that women in Philippine agriculture are already empowered, and enhancing the role of

women in the development of climate-smart seed system should no longer be about empowerment, but on capitalizing on their present role. He also mentioned the roles of women in agriculture in the midst of climate change. He enumerated the DOST-PCAARRD's initiatives towards gender-equitable agricultural development as well as their R&D and policy initiatives towards enhancing the role of women in developing climate-smart seed system. He also listed PCAARRD's involvement as part of the technical working group on the amendments to the Seed Industry Development Act. To end his presentation, Dr. Brown provided recommendations on R&D initiatives which include (1) integrating extensive research with a gender dimension, (2) addressing barriers in technology adoption, (3) gender-sensitive business models, (4) support greater women participation in all aspects of the seed value chain, and based of varietal options. The recommendations for policy and institutional initiatives, he proposed promoting a gender-sensitive approach in R&D and extension services, revisiting and/improving agrarian-related laws and credit policies, and their implementation, and putting more gender lens to the seed law. Please see Annex 4 for the copy of the presentation.

2. Dr. Rosana Mula ***Assistant Director, DA-ATI***

Dr. Mula focused her talk on gender initiative of the DA-Agricultural Training Institute. The DA-ATI adhere to fully support gender inclusiveness by developing programs and projects on gender and development. Particularly, she mentioned about the explicit policy of ATI that they allot 40 to 50% recipients for women participation. It is a deliberate effort to support women for capacity building. The next topic she presented is on the National Seed Technology Park (NSTP) which is a recent initiative of the DA that aims to advance the seed industry by ensuring the use of high-quality seeds, modern technology processing, and facilitate market linkages. This is a collaborative initiative of different government institutions and the private sector. She also shared that women have key roles in the management of the NSTP with a start-up funding of 200 million pesos. Dr. Mula concluded by emphasizing the role of women in the seed system. She specifically mentioned that women are curators of community seed banks, handlers and processors of small grains, and a vital source of knowledge on seeds. She also shared on the role of women in widening the genetic base through innovative cropping systems. She expounded this by sharing her study on women growing patches of sweetpotato varieties for different purposes (i.e. food, animal feed, wine processing). She further stressed that women play a role in resource enhancement through their knowledge of seed selection, production, and exchange. She concluded that women are indispensable in ensuring food security. Please see Annex 4 for the copy of the presentation.

3. Ms. Emilita Oro ***Country Director, IIRR***

Ms. Oro started by introducing her office, IIRR is a research and development organization with headquarters in the Philippines and operating in 8 countries in Asia and Africa. The Philippine program focus on food and nutrition security for resilient livelihoods and food systems addressing the needs of smallholder farmers, women, and youth. And with food and nutrition security, the concept of seed system through the crop museum is very important. She shared about the crop museum which is a decentralized facility for genetic resources conservation for local adaptation in communities, especially for crops that are important for food culture (loss or threatened to be lost), special because of its nutritional relevance, and climate-hardy varieties to address climate change impacts.

Crop museum is not just a conservation site but also a propagation center of nutritionally relevant vegetables (i.e. amaranth, sweetpotato). This is also a living-learning site of genetic resources where women are very much interested. Seed banks are an important part of crop museum for seed saving practices and exchanges. Crop museums in school are one of the mature programs of IIRR. In the Philippines, the Department of Education has a program on school gardening for schools but sustainability is a problem because of limited/lack of seeds. Crop museum provides planting materials to address the issue of seeds, and have also provided for families during this pandemic for food and/or materials for their kitchen gardens. Ms. Oro said that "we need more crop museums to be established in communities". They have piloted a crop museum in one climate-smart village in Guinyangan, Quezon where farmers utilized as a learning laboratory and provided access to seeds to diversify their farms to reduce climate risks. In another community in Cavite, the women have strong roles in seed saving, management, and conservation. The crop museum is implemented within the context of the first 1000 days to improve access to nutritional crops (rich in vitamins and minerals) of pregnant/lactating mothers and children (2-5 years old). The role of women in this program is preparing and innovating preparations of vegetables and nutritional food coming from the crop museum. Crop museum aims to have nutrition outcomes and livelihood opportunities (selling seeds), especially for women. She concluded that IIRR is in partnership with local governments and schools in the country to have more crop museums, in fact, they have a distribution of diversity kits of local varieties in more schools and communities in the hope to contribute to better local seed and food systems nationwide. Please see Annex 4 for the copy of the presentation.

4. Dr. Mary Ann Sayoc

Public Affairs Lead, East-West Seed International

Dr. Sayoc started her presentation by highlighting the key role of women in food production. She mentioned that women produce 50% of the world's food, and they comprise about 43% of the agricultural labor force. A seed is the starting point of the food system and women hold the potential of playing a crucial role in developing a climate-smart seed system. She also shared information on her company, the East West Seed which is a pioneer in introducing market-oriented plant breeding in South East Asia, they are a market leader in tropical vegetable seeds and facilitate business model centers focus on smallholder farmers. She highlighted that at East West Seed they support the social development to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls thus, 1 out of 3 employees is a woman. A climate-smart seed system starts with plant breeding, at East West Seed in the Philippines, 83% of the plant breeders are women. Most key functions in the company are headed by women. Women farmers participate in participatory plant breeding, by providing feedback to plant breeders on the commercial selection of vegetable varieties. Women also participate in high breed seed production as pollinators (70%), where their production team prefers to hire women as pollinators as they have observed that women have tender hands, more patient, and persevering in finding female flowers and reliable on work attendance. Women also participate in knowledge transfer, not only as participants but also as farmer leaders and roving agents managing community-based agro shops. Dr. Sayoc concluded that the role of women in developing a climate-smart seed system needs to be recognized, where their role in agriculture is not merely complementary to men. She further stressed that there should be gender mainstreaming perspectives in the design of climate-smart seed system and all agricultural projects, and to provide institutional support to women farmers. In East West Seed, they have the power of women and resilience. Please see Annex 4 for the copy of the presentation.

Question and answer

Due to time constraints, the moderators have only selected questions to ask the panelist. However, Dr. Mohanty encouraged the panelists to check the chat box and answer questions directly.

Question 1 for Dr. Jo Badiola/Dr. Mula: What are the requirements or qualifications to be included in the Registry System for Basic Sector in Agriculture?

Answer: It is very easy. Forms can be downloaded. If this cannot be accessed, you can get in touch with the municipalities/provincial agriculture offices. They can fill up the application and the agriculture office will help register online.

Question 2 for Dr. Mula: Does the Department of Agriculture have this advocacy on empowering farming communities on seed saving?

Answer: What we are doing in DA, for example in urban agriculture, we are distributing not only hybrid seeds but also open-pollinated varieties. We also have community gardens, in fact, one of the oldest gardens is located in the Holy Spirit and this was established before when Dr. Dar was the first DA secretary. We are supporting urban gardens because we want to sustain the supply of planting materials including local and hybrid varieties.

Question 3 for Dr. Mula: When do you expect the NSTP to be operational? Does NSTP cover all aspects of seed systems from breeding, product development, seed commercial production, seed health, quality assurance, marketing, and distribution? Can start-up companies avail of its business incubation function? How to avail NSTP's services?

Answer: Several meetings are going on. We have just rolled out the simple survey and data are coming soon. When we say seed system, that includes all that was mentioned in the query. We are looking forward that the initial activities that will happen this year. We want to make sure that the planning part is very much in place, that why we are doing surveys, site visits to ensure that all stakeholders are represented in this project. Two hundred million has already been earmarked on this project, and this is only part of a big project at Clark Development Area.

Question 4 for Dr. Brown: As you shared women are comparatively empowered in the Philippines that South Asia or Africa. Do you think there can be some challenges that can be barriers to capitalize on their existing strengths?

Answer: Yes, while relatively women in the Philippines are more empowered than counterparts in South Asia and Africa, there are still works to be done. One is in the area of technology because our innovation system before does not have a gender lens so a lot of technologies missed this, so we are crafting a proposal to examine different technology systems and identify in what areas in agriculture production and seed system women need technology intervention to help them. Another thing in the study presented, in the Philippines, drudgery is a concern. If you examine women empowerment, there are still areas that need to be addressed. In agricultural businesses, we need to examine models to see the system, and the requirement of entering business would be gender-neutral.

Question 5 for Ms. Oro: In school gardens, are they taught how to save and produce seeds from their harvest?

Answer: Yes, definitely. This is one of the skills that we want the students to acquire. We want to simplify things for students, and crop museums play a role as a learning laboratory.

Question 6 for Ms. Oro: Do communities share seeds from each crop museum in various locations?

Answer: Yes, I would say we did a lot for schools on seed exchange. But for communities, we are starting. But the idea is to exchange innovative practices.

Question 7 for Ms. Oro: Can we avail of a diversity or seed kit?

Answer: Yes, the reason why we established crop museums is for seed exchange. We have 300 crop museums in schools. But more is needed in communities. What we can do is to connect you to the nearest crop museum in your area or email us at IIRR.

Question 8 for Dr. Sayoc: In some parts of the Philippines, the indigenous peoples assigned women as seed keepers. What are the initiatives of DA, IIRR, and East West Seed to ensure this cultural tradition will be preserved?

Answer: At the moment, we do not have a specific program for indigenous peoples on seed saving but we encourage them for genetic resource management. I think it is very important to maintain and conserve their species.

Question 9 for Dr. Sayoc: What benefits do you provide for women working in your company?

Answer: In East West, we do not have a difference between men and women, so we give them both the same benefits for all government-mandated benefits, maternity leave, medical insurance, and in some areas, we provide facilities for child care and breastfeeding.

Question 10 for anyone in the panelist: It seems that women have many roles in the seed value chain, however, aren't they being burdened as when they back home they still do house chores?

Answer: I think, we should not stereotype household work to women. Household chores should be shared with the family members, husband so women can also do productive roles.

Synthesis

Dr. Sampriti Baruah introduced Dr. Agnes Rola.

Dr. Agnes Rola, Professor Emeritus at UPLB, started by providing a context of agriculture and seeds. She said there is no agriculture to speak of if there are no seeds, and seeds are always underrated. She further added that history will bear that the lack of seeds and planting materials for agriculture led to the collapse of civilizations. Dr. Rola also mentioned the CGIAR centers, where CIP is a part of, takes pride in their gene banks. And, in the Philippines, we need to protect varieties that are endemic in the country so the crop-resilient that IIRR is promoting through the crop museum, and the Department of Agriculture's establishment of a national seed technology park is very refreshing. She also said that the webinar highlighted the role of women in the development of climate-smart seed system by way of understanding the use of gender lens on farmer access to and control of seeds, the participation of women in commercial seed production, and which benefits and empowerment of women farmers towards climate-smart seed system development.

Dr. Rola, then, shared three points on what she has learned from the webinar.

1. Women in South East Asia particularly in the Philippines are already empowered in their role in agriculture activities, especially in the seed value chain. The issue for southeast Asia should not really be about empowerment but about how to capitalize on the strengths that they have.

2. The role of women is vital in agrobiodiversity management. They are curators of community seed banks, handlers, and processors, sources of indigenous knowledge for that matter. It's good that we recognize these particular roles. The crop museum is one way to conserve our agrobiodiversity and is also one way to help communities access seeds and ultimately to provide for healthy diets. It is important, hopefully, that crop museum should be recognized, scaled up, and replicated in other areas and not only in schools but particularly in more communities.

3. The role of women in commercial seed production as presented by Dr. Sayoc. This is the first time to learn about women pollinators, so hopefully, there will be more scientific data to prove that women indeed have more tender hands, are patient, and are persevering. These are very difficult things to measure but it's nice to see them and I think as a woman I also agree.

Dr. Rola provided her top three recommendations.

One, policies are very important. There was a mention of the amendment of the national seed industry development act by Dr. Brown. I hope we can more or less investigate the content of this act and how to really emphasize to put in the gender lens, as we finalize the act.

Two, crop museum. This is not very expensive, participatory, inclusive, community-based, it's very ideal, especially for our endemic varieties, so I hope the government will have some funds to put the project for more replicates.

Three, continue to provide institutional support for women as they participate in the climate-smart seed system. Earlier there was a mentioned by ATI, by Ma'am Ana on the inclusion of women on the formal credit system. This is not very normal and regular in the Philippines, so she thinks that the ACPC program is a good vehicle for women's involvement in the formal credit system and hopefully to recognize as well the roles of women in the seed value chain.

Please see annex 5 for the full transcript of the synthesis.

Closing

To close the webinar, Dr. Mohanty thanked Dr. Dar for his time to answer questions and all the panelists for their excellent presentations. He also sincerely thanked DOST-PCAARRD, Dr. Eborá – who cannot join due to urgent concerns, and Dr. Brown for filling in and doing a good job in presenting. Special thanks to Dr. Rola for her very clear, focused, and excellent synthesis. Finally, he thanked the participants for their active participation and contribution to this webinar. He also mentioned that this is the first series of webinars, and requested the audience to tune in for the next webinar to be done in partnership with PCAARRD. Finally, he mentioned that he hoped the webinar provided useful information on the role of women in developing a climate-smart seed system.

Dr. Mohanty also asked the participants to answer the evaluation and request for a certificate.

The full webinar can be viewed in this link.

<https://cipotato.org/event/webinar-role-women-developing-climate-smart-seed-systems-philippines/>

EVALUATION

The evaluation of the webinar is very encouraging. Ninety-seven percent (97.8 %) of the participants rated the webinar had met their expectations, and the subject matter effectively presented. With their participation, 99.2 percent of them said they gained new knowledge applicable to work. Participants listed the things they like the most which included the topic on women and climate-smart seed system, women empowerment in agriculture, and the presentations of the panelist/speakers. While the least liked in the webinar is the technical difficulties and glitches, connectivity and internet issues, and time allotment and management. The participants also provided useful comments for improvement of the next webinars are well as topics that organizers can consider. The overall rating was excellent (46.3), very good (44.4), and good (8.3).

The summary of the evaluation results are as follows:

Questions			Number of respondents
1. Did the webinar met your expectations?	Yes	97.8	363
	No	2.2	
2. Was the webinar structured well?	Yes	92.9	364
	No	7.1	
3. Was the subject matter effectively presented?	Yes	97.8	363
	No	2.2	
4. As a result of this webinar, I gained new knowledge applicable to my work?	Yes	99.2	363
	No	0.8	
5. What did you like most about the webinar?	1. Topics discussed during the webinar: women and climate-smart seed system (42 responses) 2. Flow and method of the webinar (10 responses) 3. Women empowerment and in agriculture (69 responses) 4. Role of women in seed system (31 responses) 5. Crop museum (34) 6. Others (14 responses) 7. Presentations of speakers (21 responses) 8. Panelist and speakers (41 responses) 9. All (22 responses) 10. Government program and policies on women/gender and credit (33) 11. None (3 responses)		325
6. What did you like least about the webinar?	1. Time allotment and management (13 responses) 2. Speakers (9 responses) 3. Technical difficulties and glitches (44 responses) 4. Flow of the program (8 responses)		304

	5. None (109 responses) 6. Topics (14 responses) 7. Connectivity and internet issues (32 responses) 8. Audio and video quality (6 responses) 9. Others (15 responses) 10. Registration, organization and evaluation (5 responses)		
7. Overall, how would you rate the webinar?	Excellent	46.3	363
	Very good	44.4	
	Good	8.3	
	Fair	1.0	
8. Suggest a future topic or way we could improve our webinars.	Suggested Topics (171) Ways to improve (42 responses)		252

Please see the complete evaluation results in Annex 6.

ANNEXES:

1 – Concept note and program of the webinar



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
**Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security**



Webinar: Role of Women in Developing a Climate Smart Seed System in the Philippines

19 August 2020: 1.30pm – 3.00pm Manila Time

BACKGROUND

The Philippines is considered one of the most vulnerable countries in the region with rising sea level, rising temperature and more frequent occurrence of extreme weather events including flood and drought. Agriculture is one of the most affected sectors to climate change especially due to extreme weather events.

Farmers identify rising rainfall variability and frequent occurrence of drought as the two most important climate change induced challenges faced by them. Crop diversification, often touted as a key strategy to achieve climate resilience, haven't made headway because of non-availability of high-quality climate resilient seeds and weak market linkages.

The current administration, led by Secretary Dr. William Dar, recently announced the establishment of a National Seed Technology Park in an effort to bring all key players in the seed industry together to ensure that good quality and certified seeds are available to farmers in a timely fashion and at affordable price.

The growing importance of women in the Philippine agriculture makes it imperative that the gender perspectives are integrated in crafting a climate Smart seed system. This webinar provides a platform for discussing the role of women in developing a climate smart seed system in the Philippines. Specific objectives will include

- The use a gender lens on farmers access to and control of seed
- The participation of women in commercial seed production
- The climate smart seed system development on the reach, benefit and empowerment of women farmers.

PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Person Responsible
1:30-1:35	Welcome and Introductions	Moderators Dr. Samarendu Mohanty and Dr. Sampriti Baruah
1:35-1:45	Keynote address	Dr. William Dar Secretary, Department of Agriculture
1:45-2:25	Presentation from panelist (10 minutes each)	Dr. Ernesto Brown Director, SERD PCAARRD
		Dr. Rosana Mula Deputy Director Agricultural Training Institute- Department of Agriculture (ATI-DA)
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2:25-2:50	Question and Answer	Moderators and Panelist
2:50-2:55	Synthesis	Dr. Agnes Rola Professor Emeritus UPLB
2:55-3:00	Closing	Moderators Dr. Samarendu Mohanty and Dr. Sampriti Baruah

TARGET OUTPUT

Developing a policy environment in the Philippines where gender equality drives transformation towards equitable, sustainable, productive and climate resilient seed systems

2 - Information of the speakers

2.1 Dr. William D. Dar



- Born to a farming family from Sta. Maria, Ilocos Sur, Dr. William D. Dar worked his way up from being a budding researcher at then Mountain State Agricultural College or MSAC in La Trinidad, Benguet, to becoming a globally-recognized expert and steward in agriculture and rural development.
- He brings with him four decades of exemplary record as a public servant and a professional with extensive research for development and professional experience in the field of science and agricultural research. He is someone whose heart and passion belong to the countryside, championing the causes of small farmers and fisherfolk.
- Dr. Dar completed his doctorate in Horticulture from UP Los Baños and his masters in Agronomy and BS Agricultural Education from MSAC, now known as Benguet State University.
- He was named by then President Joseph Estrada as DA acting secretary, from July 1998 to May 1999. During his eleven-month stint, the agriculture sector registered an unprecedented growth of 9.8 percent, despite the harsh El Niño, a feat that remains unmatched up to this day.
- This was because he strongly implemented the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act, and carried out policies and programs to start the modernization and industrialization of the agriculture and fishery sectors.
- He was appointed the first director of the Bureau of Agricultural Research upon the reorganization of DA in 1987. He then served as executive director of Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development or PCAARRD, from 1994 to 1998.
- An awardee of various local and international awards, including honoris causa honors in various field by well-known universities, Dr. Dar also holds the distinction of being the first and only Filipino to lead a global agriculture research institution – as Director General of the India-based International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).
- At ICRISAT, he practiced transformational and servant leadership for 15 years as ICRISAT worked in developing countries around Asia and Africa.
- A firm believer in the total systems approach towards inclusive growth and development, he founded the InangLupa Movement in 2014 to advocate for a modern and industrialized Philippine agriculture guided by an inclusive, science-based, resilient, and market-oriented development strategy.

- In August 2019, he was once again tapped by no less than President Rodrigo Roa Duterte to serve the Department and elevate the Philippine agriculture with his “New Thinking” approach and establish a food-secure Philippines with prosperous farmers and fisherfolk via agri-fishery modernization and industrialization—to attaining food security, building up global competitiveness and reducing poverty.
- Dr. William Dollente Dar: A man of science, a servant-leader of the agri-fishery sector, and a global Filipino from Ilocos Sur whose heart and passion belongs to the countryside. ###

2.2 Dr. Ernesto Brown



Dr. Ernesto O. Brown holds a Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from the University of the Philippines, Los Banos and the Director of the Socio-Economics Research Division (SERD) of the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCAARRD). His expertise includes agricultural policy, agricultural marketing and R&D management, among others. Under his leadership, SERD is effectively pursuing important programs on policy analysis and advocacy in agriculture, aquatic and natural resources (AANR), socio-economic evaluation (both ex-

ante and ex-post) of programs and projects funded by PCAARRD and DOST, value chain/supply chain development of major AANR commodities and other key R&D areas in socio-economics. The division is also the **focal unit of PCAARRD on Gender and Development in AANR**.

2.3 Dr. Rosana Mula



Current Position: Assistant Director of the DA- Agricultural Training Institute, Quezon City, Philippines

Dr. ROSANA P. MULA graduated PhD in Household Development Studies from Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands. She did her Post Doc Fellowship at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in 2005 and moved on to become a Special Project Scientist and at the

same time the Coordinator of the Learning Systems Unit of the Knowledge Sharing and Innovation of ICRISAT. Her role as a Coordinator has been deemed important in the field of Research for Development (R4D). She has written and published various scientific research papers, hence contributing to R4D to a great extent. She is a recipient of several awards and honors such as the Most Outstanding Researcher for 2004 - Social Science Category at Benguet State University and part of the team award for Doreen Mashler Award, ICRISAT.

2.4 Ms. Emilita Monville Oro



Emilita Monville Oro is the Acting Asia Director and concurrent Country Director of IIRR in the Philippines. She provides strategic directions of the country program and oversees implementation of its flagship program, Food Security and Resilient Livelihoods, where women empowerment is a critical component. She is a primary investigator of a two-phased IDRC supported, action research on *Integrated School Nutrition Model*, which intended to demonstrate schools as effective platforms for delivering nutrition interventions, specifically supplementary feeding, supported by bio-intensive vegetable gardens with strong agrobiodiversity component and nutrition education. As a staunch advocate of rural development, she is actively engaged in global networks, such as PROLINNOVA (PROmoting Local INNOVAtion in ecologically oriented agriculture and NRM), and the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN).

Emily has 30 years of work experience mostly in Asia, focusing on research and development, public health i.e. nutrition and clinical nursing, Community Resilience building, Community-managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR), Monitoring and Evaluation, Capacity development and Documentation through Writeshops. She has a Master's in Public Health under a full scholarship from James P. Grant School of Public Health at BRAC University in Bangladesh.

2.5 Dr. Mary Ann Sayoc



Dr. Mary Ann P. Sayoc is the Public Affairs Lead of East-West Seed International. She has 20 years of professional experience in the seed industry. She was former General Manager of East-West Seed Philippines, a Dutch company engaged in research, development, production and distribution of vegetable seeds. East-West Seed is market leader for tropical vegetable seeds in Asia and developing markets in Africa and Latin-America.

Dr. Sayoc is active in the local and international seed sector. She is currently the President of the Philippine Seed Industry Association. She is past president of the Asia & Pacific Seed Alliance (APSA). She has been re-elected to the Board of the International Seed Federation (ISF) and is a member of the Breeders Committee, Sustainable Agriculture Committee and Vegetable and Ornamental Board of ISF. She was a member of the Executive Board of the Global Crop Diversity Trust for six years, an international organization working to safeguard crop diversity, forever. Dr. Sayoc is a member of the National Seed Industry Council and the Plant Variety Protection Board.

Prior to her stint in the private sector, Mary Ann had a long career in government. She held key positions in the Department of Agriculture as Regional Director and Executive Director of the Agricultural Training Institute.

Dr. Sayoc have a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree from the University of the Philippines.

2.6 Dr. Agnes C. Rola



sustainability.

Dr. Agnes C. Rola is Professor Emeritus at the University of the Philippines Los Banos, since 2019. She specializes in natural resource economics and policy and social science research and has more than 35 years' experience in the field of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management research and development. Her body of work includes the economics of integrated pest management, economics of soil conservation measures, water governance, gender and agriculture, role of institutions in rural development, and policy issues in the convergence of water, food security, and climate risk management. She has authored more than 130 scientific publications on the economics, policy and institutional aspects of agricultural

She has degrees in Statistics (BS) and Agricultural Economics (MS) from the UP; and PhD in Agricultural Economics (Major in Natural Resource Economics) from the University of Wisconsin Madison, USA. She attended the month-long Summer Certificate on Environmental Leadership Program at the University of California-Berkeley. As agricultural economist, she has served as consultant in various international organizations, including the CGIAR. Currently, she is member of the Board of Trustees of the Alliance of Bioversity and CIAT. She was in the board of the ILRI and other national organizations, including the CARD- MRI Development Institute. She has served as editor-in-chief and member of the editorial board of various journal publications, including the International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability. She was elected member of the National Academy of Science and Technology-Philippines (NAST PHIL) in 2011. Currently, she mentors graduate students and younger faculty and research staff at the CPAf, UPLB and other state colleges and universities and government agencies in policy and data analysis; and research studies in development and governance.

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4 – Presentation of speakers

Please see the link for the copies of the presentations.

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/916z63lkuweqe7i/AABem9Z9kpya407wuPNIYxcQa?dl=0>

5- Synthesis

Synthesis by Dr. Agnes C. Rola

First of all, I would like to thank the organizers for this kind invitation and I would like to congratulate panelists for the productive discussions. As usual, I have learned a lot.

My role now is to synthesize the discussions by way of teasing out the role of women in seed systems in particular, and providing suggestions on how to go forward. But before that, let me explain the context as was also challenged by Dr Sampriti. There is no agriculture to speak of, if there are no seeds. However, seeds are always under rated. The history will bear that the lack of seeds and planting materials for agriculture led to collapse of civilizations.

Globally the CGIAR centers, where CIP is a part of, place much pride in their gene banks, their crowning glory. Nationally, here in the Philippines, we need to protect varieties that are endemic in the country. And, I was very pleased to learned about the crop-resilient that IIRR is promoting. It is also refreshing to note that the Department of Agriculture under Secretary Dar is pursuing the establishment of a national seed technology park the efforts of which is to bring all key players in seed industry to ensure that good quality certified seeds are available to farmers in a timely fashion and at an affordable price. So, this is a very important project.

This webinar is important because it highlighted the role of women in the development of climate smart seed system by way of understanding the use of gender lens on farmer access to and control of seeds, the participation of women in commercial seed production, and which benefits and empowerment of women farmers towards climate smart seed system development.

What we have learned so far. I have a time constraint, so I will just look about three items that top my list.

First, women in South East Asia particularly in the Philippines are already empowered in its role in agriculture activities especially in the seed value chain. The issue for South East Asia, as was mentioned, should not really be about empowerment but about how to capitalize the strengths that they have.

Second, the role of women is vital in agrobiodiversity management. It was also mentioned women are curators of community seed banks, handlers and processors, sources of indigenous knowledge for that matter, so it very good that we recognize these particular roles. The crop museum is one way to conserve our agrobiodiversity and is also one way to help communities access seeds and ultimately to provide for healthy diets. It is important, hopefully, that crop museum should be recognized, scaled up, and replicated in other areas and not only in schools but particularly communities.

Thirdly, I also really like the presentation of Ma'am Sayoc about the role of women in commercial seed production. This is the first time and I hope that there will be more scientific data to prove that women pollinators indeed have more tender hands, are patient and are persevering. These are very difficult things to measure but it's nice to see them and I think as a woman I also agree with you.

What are the recommendations, and again the three top my lists.

First, it's about policy. Policies very important. There was a mention about the amendment of the national seed industry development act by Dr. Ernie. I hope we can more or less investigate the content of this act and how to really emphasize to put in the gender lens, as we finalize the act.

Second, again crop museum. I love crop museums, Emmie. It is not very expensive, participatory, inclusive, community-based, it's very ideal, especially for our endemic varieties, so I hope government will have some funds to put into Emily's project in order for more replicates.

Thirdly, very importantly, is to continue to provide institutional support for women as they participate in climate-smart seed system. Earlier there was a mention by ATI, by Ma'am Ana on the inclusion of women on the formal credit system. This is not very normal, regular in the Philippines, so that particular ACPC program, I think, is a good vehicle for women to be involved in formal credit system and hopefully to recognize as well the roles of women in seed value chain and thus financing those roles of women in the seed value chain through that the ACPC program.

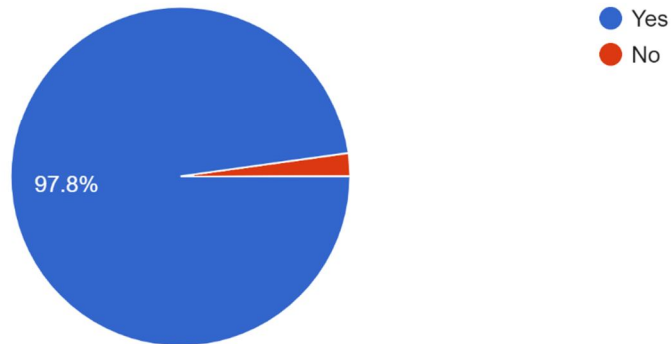
I think that's all. Thank you very much.

6 – Results of the evaluation

364 responses

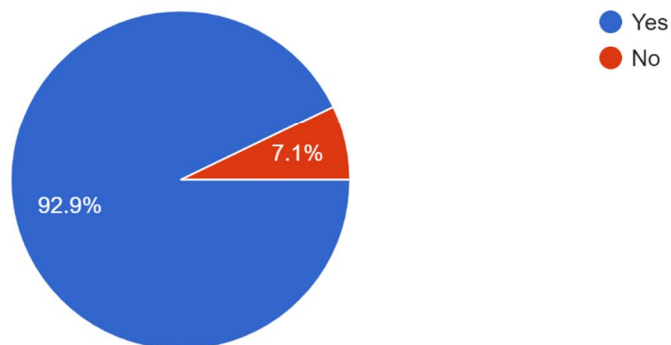
Did the Webinar meet your expectations?

363 responses



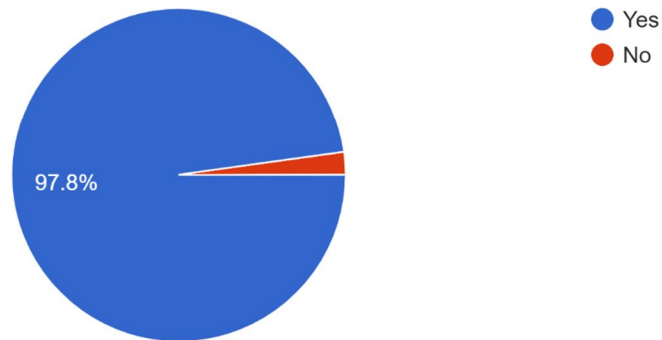
Was the Webinar structured well?

364 responses



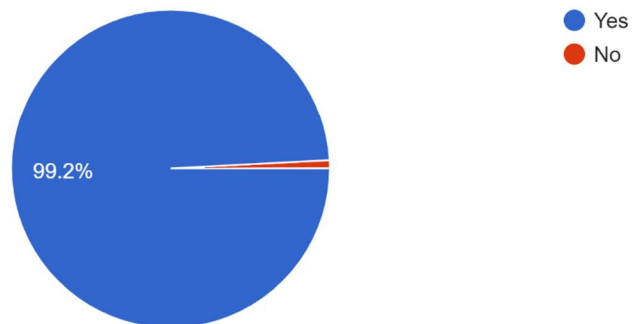
Was the subject matter effectively presented?

363 responses



As a result of this webinar, I gained new knowledge applicable to my work.

363 responses



What did you like MOST about the webinar? 325 responses

Topics discussed during the webinar: women and climate-smart seed system (42 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mostly all topics presented 2. Topic's relevance and timely today. 3. Educational topic 4. Topics presented especially on the loan programs and the development of NSTP 5. All topics are very informative but the most I like is about crop museum the topics 6. Women empowerment topic 7. Topic was very interesting and I hope we can make more study about this. 8. Topic of Ms. Oro and Dr. Sayoc 9. Topics discussed were short but informative. 10. All topics are interesting and useful 11. Topic of Dr. Mula and Dr. Mary Ann of Eastwest on the role of women in seed systems 12. Valuable topic and insightful webinar 13. Topic discussed by Dr. Brown and Dr. Mula which covered researches and financial matters relating to empowering women in the seed value chain. 14. Relevance of the topic to the country's crop sector's problematic supply of quality seeds. 15. Topics were explained brief and concise. Speakers were knowledgeable. 16. Comprehensive topic/content 17. The topics discussed been very helpful specially us from Department of Agriculture on the roles of women in the seed system 18. The substance of every topic. The presentation of every presenter. 19. Applicable today and very informative topics
Flow and method of the webinar (10 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Very engaging 2. Overall discussion 3. I like that it is conversational in its approach. 4. That both public and private sectors were represented 5. The webinar is well-paced and the invited speaker are knowledgeable about their respective topics. 6. The webinar discussed the presentations clear even though there are some technical difficulties 7. The question and answer (Q&A) 8. The language or terms used are simple
Women empowerment and in agriculture (69 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategies for women in agriculture 2. How effectively women empowerment was promoted 3. Participation of women in knowledge transfer 4. Engagement of women to most activities and yes to gender equality. 5. That it empowers women even more 6. All about how women power can change the label of society 7. As a women we can do things especially in this pandemic, we can help other. 8. Empowering women in the field of agriculture. 9. Giving advantages of having a female farmer 10. Focusing on the role of women in agriculture and empowering it

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Emphasizing the Role of Women in all aspects, not just in the household. Opportunities that can be avail in the DA Program. 12. The webinar informed us of the ways by which women can gain access to more support for their important role in the seed system. Recent government programs intended to support women were discussed during the webinar. 13. About how women is significantly important in the agriculture sector and contribution to economy 14. It's about recognizing the role of women in agriculture for food security and providing them access to health safety on climate change, in particular. 15. Opportunities for women engaged in agriculture 16. I liked the part about the IIRR activities and the information regarding the participation of women in agriculture 17. The importance of women in agri business. 18. It emphasized the role of Women and how it can help the agriculture industry 19. Highlighting women's role in agriculture and addressing all concerns about agriculture 20. The various roles of women in the different facets of agriculture were presented well. 21. I love how I am given the overview of the contribution of women in Agriculture. It is very inspiring and I truthfully hope more have heard about it. 22. Clarifying the role of women in the agriculture sector which is very much a male dominated area. 23. The discussions portion. I have learned a lot from this webinar like women equality and empowerment and many more. 24. How the different programs presented the role of the women 25. Involving the women to agriculture 26. Role of Men and Women in Agriculture 27. They really appreciate the role of women in the industry of agriculture. 28. The role of women to agriculture 29. Gender roles of women in Agriculture in Southeast Asia. Women are already empowered, capitalizing on them is needed. 30. Updates about the role of women in the agri sector. 31. I was enlightened to the GREAT ROLES of women in Agriculture. I learned about different essential strategies to help farmer for food security. 32. Emphasize the role/importance of women; Giving opportunities to women 33. There is a high percentage of women in production process. 34. The importance and role of women in agricultural sector as actively participating in various program 35. Using concrete examples showing the role of women 36. Highlighting the important role women played in agriculture 37. I like how topic about gender equality is discussed along side the advances of the field of agriculture. 38. The role of women power in field of agriculture. The information was related and update. 39. It really helps the farmer especially women 40. The presentation where women dominates the decision making in the fields, where mostly is true even here in our place
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 41. The whole webinar discussion about empowering women for the Agricultural sector 42. That women in agriculture sector have the same privilege as with the men. 43. Roles and challenges of women in Agriculture in the midst of climate change 44. The whole webinar discussion about empowering women for the agricultural sector 45. I liked how the speakers comprehensively discussed the role of women in agriculture. 46. The data around global reality on gender 47. Contributions of women was highlighted 48. Integrating gender issue in climate agriculture 49. Substantial information on role of women, the projects presented, and proper time management 50. Women play a key role in the production of food 51. Gender and development awareness 52. I liked most when I have gained many insights as a woman. 53. Knowing the role of women. 54. Empowering women amidst this great battle on crisis on health and food security 55. I was enlightened about the role of women in the field of agriculture. Women were stereotyped as of little helpful in agriculture industry however, I have learned from the webinar that women can and may take a big part in it if given the chance. 56. Gender roles in Agriculture in Southeast Asia 57. Recognizing the strength and opportunity that the other half of the human population has to offer. 58. Many women are becoming leaders in their field of specialization. 59. Emphasis on women's role, especially in the community/household
Role of women in seed system (31 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of women in seed system in the Philippines 2. Focus on role of women in developing a climate smart seed system in the Philippines 3. Significant roles that women play in seed production 4. The role of women in commercial seed production, role of women in seed value chain 5. The role of a women in improving the seed system in the Philippines 6. It's the possible roles of women in the seed value chain. 7. Different aspects of women's role as well as the opportunities for women were presented 8. Emphasis/recognition of the importance of including seed collection/seed banking in the whole process of the farming/agricultural production system wherein women could very well contribute into 9. We acknowledge the role of women ang girls in seed production value chain 10. The role of women in developing climate- smart seed system. Seed system is one of the pillars of agricultural development and food security. Enhancing the role of women in developing climate smart seed system as a strategy in gaining much traction in under-developed and developing agricultural economics 11. The insightful information on the role of women in agriculture/seed sector. The interesting observation that the Philippines do well compared to other Asian and African countries

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Role of women in the seed value chain and seed conservation 13. The idea that women are now the custodian of knowledge of seed quality 14. Sharing of information about the existing programs/projects on women participation in seed system 15. Giving importance to women's role in seed cultivation and farming 16. The role of woman in East West Weed company 17. The webinar gave me an insight as to what women can do for our seed system and impart for our conservation. 18. I like all the topics discussed by the panelists and resource speakers. But I was strucked the most on the discussion on seed value chain and the role of women on seed value chain. 19. Role of women in commercial seed production, role of women in seed value chain, inclusion of women in credit system 20. The topic on the Role of Women and Conservation of Seeds 21. By attending this webinar i am able to understand how me, my family and colleagues will grow quality seed production. 22. I like the most in this webinar is what is the woman do in our country about the seed system 23. Discussion of smart seed system in the Philippines 24. The possible benefit of smart seed system 25. Thank you for the webinar. I like the topic about the roles of women in improving the seed systems attaining the food security. 26. Different strategies to support women to empower them in Developing a Climate-Smart Seed System
Crop museum (34)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presentation about Crop Museum/Plant Museum/Seed Museum 2. Seedling Museum and gender role (women) 3. It's my first time to encounter the word Crop Museum and I think the idea goes to a wider scale which could be applied not only to school or community but in a bigger environment with more people's participation. 4. DA-ILAW project and Crop museum 5. Crop museum in school 6. The Crop Museum which is very helpful in the conservation of crops. 7. Crop Museums in Communities 8. Topics that dealt with Crop Museum and National Seed Technology Park 9. Community-based seed system; crop museum 10. Crop Museum easy access 11. Community gardens 12. Seed saving system learned in school 13. Seed bank. Conservation of genetic material related study 14. About the crop museum and the role of women in conservation and saving of seeds 15. Seed museum topic 16. crop museum and gender policies in Philippines 17. Crop Museum - not only as a learning venue but also it becomes a tourist destination. 18. Gardening 19. The crop museum in communities and schools and the women's participation in commercial seed production and knowledge transfer and in the seed value chain.

Others (14 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sharing of Updates 2. Different initiatives in making the project gender sensitive 3. Sharing on the best practices. 4. I got interested because with most of my students in horticulture were female 5. My role as a woman 6. I learned a lot from all the talks 7. I love the overall discussion 8. It is the state of art technologies /online platform for effective interactive learning 9. Very informative webinar. 10. Climate smart session 11. A fruitful webinar! Timely not only to Multi Grade teachers, but to all who engage in educating our learners, including the parents. 12. Attention 13. Webinar topics and speakers, social media promotion graphics/design
Presentations of speakers (21 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The presentations were concise and insightful. 2. The presentation about the ACPC help for women 3. All the presentations and the synthesis of Dr. Rola. 4. Actually, I liked all the presentations prepared by the panel list but what I liked the most during the webinar was the presentation of Dr. Emily about the Crop Museum 5. What I like the most about the webinar was the clear presentation on the role of women in the Philippine agriculture sector. Inclusivity for women was presented which was a very good point. It was nice to know data or studies showing that women were really involved and given equal opportunities like men. 6. The data presented and projects to be implemented 7. It was presented the Filipino women experience. 8. Keynote and Plenary Speakers' presentation. I was amazed of how involved women are in agriculture and promotion of related fields. 9. The presentation of the results of the study/research 10. the presentation from IIRR 11. The presentation about seed bank and its goal to help rural women working in agriculture 12. About what Dr. Brown presentation/talk 13. The presentations are clear enough. It is indeed informative and helpful, especially now that we will be more exposed to the new transition of learning. Kudos to the speakers/lecturers, as well as the moderator for patiently replying the answers of the attendees. Thank you. 14. All the presentations are good but i appreciate most that presentation on Seed Museum. That inspired me a lot to establish one in our university. 15. Presentation of Dr. Mary Ann Sayoc. 16. The presentation of each panelist. It enlightens everyone about the role of women in developing climate smart seed system as strategy. 17. All the presentations, the panelists and how the webinar was facilitated

Panelist and speakers (41 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How the panelists talked about a topic that is very relevant to everyone 2. Speakers showed mastery and shared very relevant topic on the roles of women, programs and project on seed production were clearly discussed 3. The knowledge of the different speakers on agriculture 4. Reliable speaker 5. It is very informative and well explained. 6. Intelligent speakers 7. The different speakers and it's various contributions in their field of specialization 8. I think the webinar provided a substantial and informative presentation from the panelists. 9. Outstanding speakers 10. I like the most is the sharing of knowledge of the panelists regarding the importance of role of women in climate smart seed system. Also about the crop museum. 11. There were a several resource speakers who gave more than enough knowledge to the participants. 12. The panelists were engaging and interactive 13. the content itself and how the speaker presented. 14. Being patient of the speakers to other speaker 15. The speakers were able to effectively deliver their message in concisely and I really like that. 16. All presenters/resource persons, including Sec Dar are very much engaged in their presentations and in answering questions 17. The speaker actually well deliver the topic and it really meet my expectations 18. The key takeaways from the speakers 19. Very good speaker 20. I liked the topic presented by Dr. Ernesto O. Brown, especially on the topic on the Role of Women in the Seed Value Chain. 21. The presenter. They were all so prepared. I learned a lot from them. 22. The speaker's expertise on the subject on the role of women in Developing a climate smart seed system in the Philippines 23. Knowledgeable resource speakers 24. The selection of speakers 25. Dynamic speakers plus topics were presented well. I am most interested to know more about Crop Museum. 26. The host of the webinar invited many speakers that are well versed and very knowledgeable about the topic 27. They are all educational and informative. Worth emulating. 28. The generosity of the speakers to share their knowledge 29. Sharing of experiences of different agencies/organizations working on seed system with a clear synthesis from Dr. Rola 30. Discussed by experts and base on research output and actual practice 31. The role of women in the Philippines by Dr. Brown 32. Plenty of knowledge shared. Quite impressed with Dr Sayoc's presentation.
All (22 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All of it 2. Everything 3. Most of it.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Many 5. All of its content 6. Everything 7. I like them all 8. All of them 9. Almost all of it. Women being respected in such different ways. 10. Too many 11. All the discussion
Government program and policies on women/gender and credit (33)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Credit program for women 2. About the Loan program of DAR for the livelihood of women 3. The initiative of the Dept. of Agriculture on the dissemination to the community in relation to COVID-19 pandemic 4. The initiatives of private and government agency towards role of women in productive aspects. 5. Topics about offered programs for women like loans with no interest for business, it will really help them to be empowered. 6. The highlights knowledge I've got to this webinar were the following: 1.Role of women in the seed value chain; 2. Agricultural Credit Programs; 3. Women as catalyst for the better crop researches and 4. Women involvement in plant breeding activities. 7. about the discussion on ILAW and NSTP. Only today i knew about it which is very helpful to women farmers as well as to their family 8. Information of the progress reports of the government programs. 9. Current policies, programs and projects towards genuine and sustainable efforts in the gender roles in the agriculture system 10. Seed system and project of Sec. Dar to provide loans to farmers and fisherfolks 11. New insights on programs and opportunities for women farmers in the Philippines 12. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to offer loans to those individuals interested on joining the seed value chain, particularly women. 13. I like the initiatives of the agencies in promoting and recognizing the role of women in agricultural related activities, disregarding the common stereotypes labelled on them. They too can also actively participate in productive work. 14. The credit program planned to be extended to women farmers. 15. I like how the governor and its partners maximize women in addressing food security at home and in community 16. Policies on gender and development like magna carta for women 17. The initiative on the National Seed Technology Park, ensuring the use of high-quality modern seeds, technology processing, and market linkages highlighting the roles of women thereby attaining food security. 18. I was introduced to programs spearheaded by women (esp. NSTP) which I wouldn't have known if not for this webinar 19. The things agencies are doing to help women; The data they shared to give a picture of what women contribute in agriculture 20. That the webinar was able to show what exactly the government is doing in relation to gender and climate-smart agriculture.

	21. There are many good practices that were discussed, especially on the assistance programs to women in agriculture 22. Sharing of the learning and experiences from the field of the participating agencies/organizations that were sources of insights for the furtherance of the services extended to our stakeholders/clienteles. 23. Importance of right credit to right stakeholders of project.
None (3 responses)	1. Na 2. None

What did you like LEAST about the webinar? 304 responses

Time allotment and management (13 responses)	1. Too little time for the Q&A 2. Lack/limited of time for more discussions and sharing 3. Very short presentation 4. Limited discussion about the subject matter. 5. limited time for each presentation 6. Limitation of time. Wishes was a bit longer with more information. 7. Short time of expounding the subject matter 8. Short time for inquiries 9. More time for the presentors 10. Too short time allowed for the resource persons 11. The allotted time was short. I think some of the questions were not yet answered.
Speakers (9 responses)	1. Topic presented from the private sector delivered by Dr. Mary Ann P. Sayoc. I expected to hear, the reasons why majority of East-West Seed International are women. 2. Substitution of speakers should be avoided. 3. That the organizers could have invited more experts, rather than bureaucrats on discussing the topic. Gender in agriculture has many intersectionalities, and it cannot be discussed alone from the view point of the government and few other actors. 4. Speakers/facilitators speak all at once 5. Some did not prepare well their presentation 6. The cohesion between the speakers was not strong. Ideally first the insights in the role of women, and the more practical tools like the loan system at the end of the session. I had to rush off at the planned end time so I sadly missed the discussion (if there was any?) 7. I wish to hear Dr Dar deliver his message. But I truly understand... 8. The presentation/ discussions on the topic of Dr. Dar 9. The lengthiness of Dr. Brown's presentation
Technical difficulties and glitches (44 responses)	1. There were some technical difficulties from some of the presentors' side that hindered an effective delivery of their presentations. 2. Technical problem, being unprepared by some speakers 3. For being unprepared to technical problems

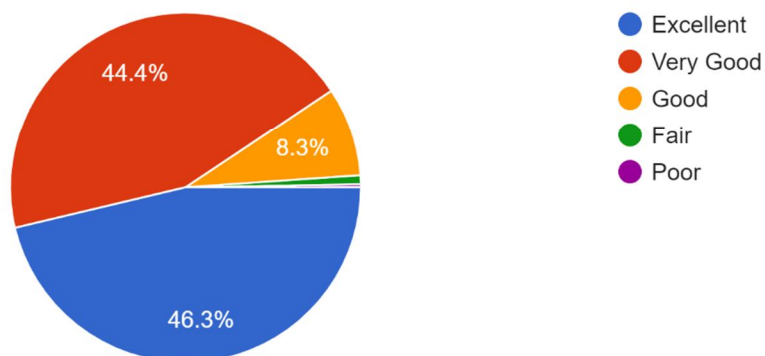
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Connection lag 5. The technical difficulties/problems 6. The technical difficulties experienced by the speakers 7. Introduction due to some technical problem 8. Interruptions of the presentations 9. The technical issues during the start of the webinar 10. Technical glitch 11. Slight technical problem, audio in the beginning. 12. Just few technical failures. Nothing about the topics. 13. Well the glitches were unavoidable/unintentional 14. Technical/technological difficulties caused delay 15. The order at first, mainly because of technical difficulties. 16. Poor sounds/sound sometimes is not clear 17. The technical glitches but I understand that these were beyond the control of the organizers 18. The technical glitches were unavoidable but the time management could have been improved. 19. Technical problems during the webinar disturbs the flow of presentation 20. Technical issues however this is understandable since we are in a "new normal"
Flow of the program (8 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overlapping of voices. 2. There's a confusion regarding the speakers' sequences. 3. There were speakers who are not organized and there were lull moments. 4. Many technical difficulty and flow are not that smooth 5. A bit disorderly. Technical glitch is inevitable but interruptions in the middle of the presentation may seem a bit off; it comes off like a breaking news. 6. Maybe at some points, the speakers are over talking each other. I think it would have been better facilitated or that guidelines were communicated so they don't overtalk each other. 7. I didn't like the interruption of the Department of Agriculture secretary, he came did the webinar was interrupted because of him. Very unprofessional of him knowing that the webinar was made for the people. 8. It seems that most presenters struggled with either their internet connection, setting the PowerPoint presentation on full screen, and other tech-related concerns but these are understandable.
None (109 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nothing really 2. None. Its normal to experience technical problem 3. None. Everything's great! 4. None at all. Just a few interruptions in the internet connectivity. 5. Nothing. It was even a privilege for me to take part in it. Though I first thought that it was far from my specialization (I'm teaching English and Foreign Language) I tried attending and there's no regret. Felt good at the end of the seminar. 6. Nothing. keep it up! looking forward for more webinars related to Gender Equality and Equity. 7. None all are interested and very helpful to all women 8. None. It's well discussed 9. Not Applicable. Keep up the good work. Thank you.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. None that I can think of. 11. none, the best 12. None at all. Every topic is worth watching. 13. Nothing, all is good 14. None. all topics were informative 15. None, all topics are interesting and GAD-related but due to technical difficulties, hence topics we're not effectively presented. 16. None because all the topics have excellent presentation.
Topics (14 responses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ILAW TOPIC 2. NSTP 3. The gender roles of women and men in agriculture. 4. Crop museum in school 5. The loans/credits available for women in agriculture 6. Challenges that women in Agriculture in a Mist of Climate Change 7. The credit opportunities. 8. All were very informative 9. Climate smart 10. Seed system 11. All topics were interesting 12. The Philippine system consist of informal, formal and integrated system 13. About the LOAN 14. About the women role and developing the system.
Connectivity and internet issues (32 responses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low/lost/poor of internet connection 2. Connectivity problems of the panelists 3. Unstable/intermittent internet connection 4. Due to connectivity issues, some of the presentations were not clearly presented. 5. The interruptions within the flow due to connection problems. 6. It was may be the just the internet connection. Some of the presentations were quite unclear due to internet connection problems 7. the connectivity problem although that is prevalent...this is just to answer the question 8. Internet connection. Although this was beyond the control of the organizer. 9. Poor internet connectivity of the presentors. 10. The connectivity problem which hampered the audio and even the visuals during the presentations. 11. Delayed signal and connectivity, too short presentation and too short Q & A portion 12. Poor online/internet connection and lots of technical issues among the speakers. 13. Almost all topics are important, only on the connectivity or technical issue 14. Connectivity problems. I believe that all of us are having an adjustment period with the use of various platform for conducting seminars and meetings. Considering also that the team did not have control over the connectivity of the panelists. 15. Lag period because of connectivity problems. 16. Connectivity issues and language barrier

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Internet connectivity problem - a lot of time was wasted as we can't hear the presentations of some of the assigned speakers. 18. Technical problems that shows the country need to improve our internet connections, connectivity. Not organizer's fault
Audio and video quality (6 responses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How the audio and video would sometimes not be synchronized 2. Time and audio which went on and off during presentations and Q&A. 3. The audio was not clear in some parts of the webinar 4. Reception is not clear. 5. Reception keeps on breaking 6. Video Quality
Others (15 responses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's on knowing that men in the Philippines tend not to prefer joining seminars and training. 2. All topics are interesting it contributes continuous learning and updates 3. Need some case studies 4. None but I would like to have success stories of some women and how they can be helped out during the COVID-19 pandemic 5. About how to provide seed in our country 6. Everything has been said/delivered well 7. Organized well 8. I liked webinar discussions 9. The topic itself that women portrays a vital role not also in family but also work related filed. 10. Everything to me was interesting. 11. Learning the lesson
Registration, organization and evaluation (5 responses)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration Process 2. The small text in their power point presentation 3. Organization 4. CIP is still at the learning curve in terms of organizing webinars. 5. The evaluation form was drastically vanished after the webinar.

Overall, how would you rate the webinar?

363 responses



Suggest a future topic or a way we could improve our webinars. 252 responses

Suggested Topics (171)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improving sweet potato seed system during the pandemic 2. Research engagement 3. Career for fresh graduates of an agriculture related course 4. A woman's day in a farm 5. Collaboration of different Department and Agencies to DepEd 6. AGRICULTURE IN THE NEW NORMAL 7. More publicity about your webinars so more teachers could access them 8. Youth in Agriculture 9. Any topic related to agriculture. 10. Permaculture and Climate Change 11. Activity in community in this pandemic 12. Permaculture 13. How to improve the potato/root crops industry in the Philippines 14. Innovations for this new normal 15. Gulayan sa Paaralan programs 16. Sex disaggregated data application/analysis in agriculture 17. Role of women in preserving local varieties of fish as a cultural heritage. 18. The impact of agricultural technology in the Philippines 19. Look at gender mainstreaming in agricultural development from the perspective of the household. 20. Best practices on seed generation and banking 21. About rubber 22. Coffee Processing and its status 23. rice farming, mechanization and the average farm inputs 24. Role of women in fisheries and aquaculture industry 25. Health and Nutrition 26. Training about urban gardening
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	<p>27. Role of Women in Agricultural Value Chains; learn from a successful women leader in agriculture</p> <p>28. The Role of Agriculture in addressing Current Issues we faced nowadays</p> <p>29. Role of women in Agriculture</p> <p>30. Any topic will do.</p> <p>31. Agriculture is the Future - Encouraging the Youth to Pursue a Degree in Agriculture</p> <p>32. Ways on how to measure project impact on farmer's income, productivity and competitiveness</p> <p>33. Smart farming</p> <p>34. A future topic can be on making agricultural activities more convenient and flexible during the Covid-19 pandemic.</p> <p>36. Seed conservation, Plant Breeding, Medicinal plants in the Philippines,</p> <p>37. About Animal Science</p> <p>38. Conservation and Protection of Valuable Natural Environment/Resources</p> <p>39. Aquaculture to new normal</p> <p>40. Depression and anxiety during the pandemic</p> <p>41. Women in Agriculture in this time of pandemic</p> <p>42. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural initiatives and projects</p> <p>43. Any related in agriculture practices</p> <p>44. Like literally expound more on the roles of women in developing a climate-smart seed system in the Philippines so that the end-reader will know basically their roles in this system.</p> <p>45. Role of Women in Agriculture</p> <p>46. Community Based on Farm Management of Agro-Biodiversity</p> <p>47. Women in agriculture extension service</p> <p>48. Ways to empower financially challenged women.</p> <p>49. seed system on sweetpotato/taro or yam.</p> <p>50. Impact of the quarantine to the farmers in remote areas</p> <p>51. Agriculture in new normal</p> <p>52. Updates on Climate Change Initiatives</p> <p>53. More livelihood project ideas that our extension program could adapt. Our university is both agricultural and fisheries industry. I wish to help farmers and fisher folks around our community.</p> <p>54. Food System</p> <p>55. Organic Agriculture</p> <p>56. How to engage youth to venture agriculture</p> <p>57. Types of Mulching</p> <p>58. Elimination of women discrimination in rural areas</p> <p>59. Programs from Agro Fisheries</p> <p>60. Genetic resource conservation</p> <p>61. Just about agriculture</p> <p>62. The role of youth in Agriculture.</p> <p>63. Pls discuss also the part of ornamental woman gardener. They are also big contributors on plants market today</p> <p>64. Role of nation in SDG</p>
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	65. About extending extension activities in this time of new normal 66. Gender language 67. National Situation of the Tobacco Industry in the Philippines & the Effects of Recent Tax Measurements on Tobacco Products 68. The Impact of Women in Sustainable Agriculture Against the Backdrop of Climate Change 69. Support services available to farmers, Strengthening/forming farmers cooperatives 70. Methods and techniques for good seed production. 71. Development of community-managed seed production as an enterprise 72. Propagation and management of crops 73. Pathogens 74. How to start a business? 75. Youth in agriculture 76. Anything about new normal 77. testimonials from women farmers 78. Training on proper (selected) vegetable planting to harvesting to seed bank process for rural women 79. Implementation of agribusiness enterprise 80. the current situation of woman in Philippine agriculture 81. How to enhance the partnership post covid scenario 82. Include practical ways to help women in the agriculture sector. 83. How to motivate youth to engage in agriculture. 84. Plant/ Trees propagation 85. Food production at least cost 86. Precision agriculture 87. Agriculture in the new normal 88. You can discuss this topic again -- but invite more speakers competent enough to speak about the topic. 89. GMO, biotech 90. ways of producing home-made organic fertilizers 91. women's testimonies 92. It would be good to expand the discussion on seed systems at the regional level, i.e. Southeast Asia. The participation of other stakeholders/players in the seed should be expanded. 93. Seed production systems in the Philippines: challenges and future needs 94. Post-harvest activities in Philippine major crops 95. How to prevent diseases in our organic plants 96. risk management perhaps 97. Environment impact to society 98. Contribution of the agriculture sector to the Philippine economy during this COVID 19 pandemic. 99. Different chemical processes 100. Other initiatives/program/project from other countries 101. Gender Issues and Gender Equity 102. About agroforestry practices 103. Livelihood Program that can be given to PWD. 104. Inclusive DRRM
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	<p>105. Detailed guidelines of NAST</p> <p>106. Topic: The contribution on women in Philippine economy.</p> <p>107. Coconut farmers in time of pandemic</p> <p>108. Topic on climate mitigation</p> <p>109. How to Deal with science and technology in the new normal</p> <p>110. New seed storage technologies</p> <p>111. What about women involvement in the animal in the animal industry.</p> <p>112. Livestock Production</p> <p>113. Living in new normal</p> <p>114. Gender Research topic in Agriculture</p> <p>115. Workshop or training on climate smart seed production and marketing.</p> <p>116. Suicidal</p> <p>117. Women, community media, covid19: The representation of women in community media during the pandemic.</p> <p>118. What is the project of department of agriculture to the fresh graduate of agriculture here in the Philippines</p> <p>119. Woman empowerment</p> <p>120. Traditional Knowledge on coarse grains - The new generation super food.</p> <p>121. I would like to discuss other areas of food safety which emphasizes fisheries or food (fish) sources at home.</p> <p>122. Role of women in times of pandemic</p> <p>123. The role of women to enhance researches and extension</p> <p>124. Multi-stakeholder Platform</p> <p>125. Ecological balance webinar</p> <p>126. More Gender Equality Topics</p> <p>127. Livestock Production</p> <p>128. Coping up with Stress and anxiety.</p> <p>129. Best practices on farming systems amidst COVID</p> <p>130. About Gender and Development.</p> <p>131. Urban gardening</p> <p>132. Topic on: Role of Women (if there are) in the dairy farm. Thank you.</p> <p>133. I hope a topic about conservation or the importance of biodiversity will be discussed.</p> <p>134. How about animal industries</p> <p>135. Name the specific varieties of seeds that is climate resilient</p> <p>136. Protecting women in the violent people.</p> <p>137. Climate smart agri-fishery initiatives in response to COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>138. Involvement of women SHG in agriculture in India for Process Grade Potatoes</p> <p>139. Women empowerment/Gender equality in the Philippines</p> <p>140.</p> <p>141. Plant Genetics and mutation</p> <p>142. Policies and legislation that could strengthen our fishers and farmers.</p> <p>143. Role of women fishery industry</p> <p>144. The participation of Women in Agriculture Development</p> <p>145. Other DA technologies that actually had impact to the Phil economy</p> <p>146. Any topic related to Agriculture.</p> <p>147. Soil bank</p> <p>148. Organic liquid</p>
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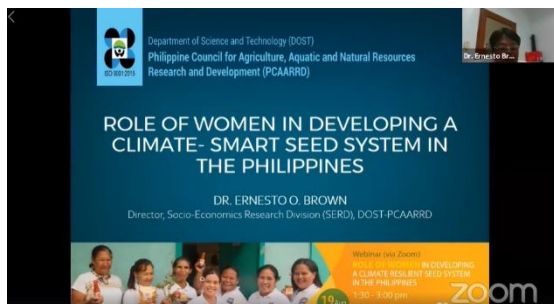
	<p>149. Gender and wetlands (especially those converted to agriculture land/use)</p> <p>150. Future topics might include 1. issues surrounding insignificant growth and development in the agricultural sector of the country. 2. Success stories from other countries. To improve - make sure presenters are available on time and with stable internet connection.</p> <p>151. Sustainable rural development in south Asia</p> <p>152. role of women in international community in the field of education</p> <p>153. Another shot at seeds: crop varietal improvement and supply of quality seeds for rice and vegetables in the era of climate change and pandemic-- accomplishments and challenges.</p> <p>154. Effective Extension Workers under New Normal Situation</p> <p>155. Managing community-based agro shops</p> <p>156. New technologies in agriculture for Philippine production</p> <p>157. Techniques in agricultural marketing</p> <p>158. women in agricultural extension delivery system</p> <p>159. Gender-responsive/transformational strategies on climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>160. Future topic more about Crop Museum.</p> <p>161. More on STEM Teaching</p> <p>162. Topic on Hydroponics</p> <p>163. How to prevent degeneration of seeds e.g. affordable technique in virus prevention/eradication</p> <p>164. What is women's role in the coffee supply chain in Asia?</p> <p>165. More on STEM teaching</p> <p>166. Topic on Enhancing the role of women in attaining food sufficiency during CoVid-19 pandemic</p> <p>167. The topic encompasses broad sector. Concise and focused program of activity need to be adapted and ensure relevance to the Philippine setting and other regions.</p>
Ways to improve (42 responses)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More informative webinar topic 2. Given some of the technical glitch earlier, maybe you could also try google meet. 3. Improve the connections and make it livelier and engaging 4. To improve the future webinars, it would be nice if there would be a dry run among the moderator and speakers prior to the webinar schedule so that the speakers will be familiarized on the technicalities of zoom app (or app being used) and thus, less time will be consumed in troubleshooting during the webinar. 5. I think, everyone who will have a great part on the webinar should be ready, for the time flow purposes. 6. Keep it up! :) 7. I suggest to pre-record presentations of the resource speakers. In this way, I think, can minimize time for presenting and more time for question and answer. 8. "i think the problem is our slow internet connections. 9. Is there a recording of the video where we can review it?

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Fewer facilitators and ensure their mics are off when the speaker is discussing. Avoid cutting in. 11. All speakers/panelists must be in the Webinar 15 minutes before the start of the Webinar and ensure everyone is connected. 12. Internet connectivity to avoid technical problem 13. Organizers to get a copy of the presentations and flash it from their end instead of waiting for the resource person to set up, to reduce waste of time (and internet data) 14. Check the internet connectivity of the speakers before the start of the webinar in order to avoid dead air. 15. Ensure a smooth flow of the program and pre-empt possible difficulties 16. Improvement in the zoom audio. 17. More webinars... 18. Live Webinars is really tough due to some unforeseen technical problems (internet connection, etc.), but maybe it would help if some "back up plans" can be arranged ahead (i.e. assigning of co-hosts; co-presentors, etc. just in case the main host or main presenter encounters problem during the session). 19. Improve the selection of moderators/hosts. If possible, someone with a neutral accent. 20. 30minute testing for presenters before start of event 21. Very good webinar 22. Enough time allotted to every topic so that a more complete and detailed information will be presented 23. CIP efforts in layman's term/presentation to have a wider spectrum of audience for the webinar 24. Limit to 2-3 speakers at a time and control the time to manage the attention span of participants 25. Infographics or video graphics can be shown while resolving connectivity issues of speakers. 26. Technical difficulties could have been avoided if the team conducted a dry run or could have requested pre-recorded presentation of speakers. Questions should have been reserved after all the presentations. 27. Looking for your future Webinar 28. I hope webinars like these can be credited for a CPD units in Agriculture and other related disciplines that requires CPD units. 29. More Webinars to come. Product development. 30. Pls if it is possible to provide us with a link to watch again the webinar because there are portions missed due to internet connectivity issues. 31. The Webinar 32. Audio/sounds 33. On time 34. Perhaps there should be some sort of rehearsal or practice before the actual webinar so that the technical issues encountered could be minimized. 35. Include some videos related to the topics 36. The invited speakers/panelists internet connectivity will be ready prior to their schedule to maximize the time allotted for the presentation. 37. Fast troubleshooting of technical problems during the webinar
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7 – Screenshot of the webinar



Dr. William D. Dar, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in the Philippines, briefly joined the webinar and responded to a few questions from the audience.



Presentations of the panelists, namely: Dr. Ernesto O. Brown, Dr. Rosana P.Mula, Ms. Emilita Monville Oro and Dr. Mary Ann P. Sayoc



The panelists and moderators during the question and answer portion of the webinar.

8 – Press release on the webinar

1. Private and public sector to discuss role of women in developing climate smart seed system in PH

<http://www.pcaarrd.dost.gov.ph/home/portal/index.php/quick-information-dispatch/3671-private-and-public-sector-to-discuss-role-of-women-in-developing-climate-smart-seed-system-in-ph>

Private and public sector to discuss role of women in developing climate smart seed system in PH

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Published: Friday, 14 August 2020

The importance of women's role in Philippine agriculture is steadily gaining attention and importance. It is vital that gender perspectives are incorporated in crafting policies and systems in the agriculture sector. This webinar, organized by the International Potato Center (CIP) in collaboration with the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST-PCAARRD) and Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS).

The webinar will focus on the "Role of Women in Developing a Climate Smart Seed System in the Philippines." Specifically, the webinar will focus on the participation of women in seed production and how women can contribute to the development of a climate smart seed system.

The panelists will also discuss the role of women in the establishment of the National Seed Technology Park, which will be spearheaded by the Department of Agriculture (DA), under the leadership of Secretary, Dr. William D. Dar. The park aims to bring all key players in the seed industry to ensure affordable, quality, and certified seeds that are readily available for farmers.

Dr. Dar will serve as the keynote speaker and will be joined by four panelists: Dr. Reynaldo V. Ebor, DOST-PCAARRD Executive Director; Dr. Rosana P. Mula, DA-Agricultural Training Institute (DA-ATI) Deputy Director; Ms. Emily M. Oro, International Institute of Rural Reconstruction's (IIRR) Acting Asia Regional Director and concurrent Country Director for Philippines; and Dr. Mary Ann P. Sayoc, East West Seed Public Affairs Group Lead.

Dr. Ebor will provide a situationer of the importance of women's role in Philippine agriculture. Meanwhile, Dr. Mula, will be discuss the government perspective on women and seed system; Ms. Oro will share their work in communities on agrobiodiversity conservation and crop museums in schools, and Dr. Sayoc will provide perspective of the private sector.

In addition, University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) Professor Emeritus, Dr. Agnes C. Rola will be providing the synthesis while CIP Regional Director for Asia Dr. Samarendu Mohanty and CIP Project Coordinator for Asia Dr. Sampri Baruah will serve as moderators.

The webinar will be held on August 19, 2020, starting at 1:30 p.m. and can be accessed via Zoom. Interested participants can register at <https://bit.ly/Aug19webinar>.

For more information about the webinar, please visit: <https://cipotato.org/event/webinar-role-women-developing-climate-smart-seed-systems-philippines/>.

2. Role of women in Philippine agriculture

<https://www.panaynews.net/role-of-women-in-philippine-agriculture/>



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• **OPINION**

ROLE OF WOMEN IN PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE

By
Julio Yap Jr.

Monday, August 17, 2020



THE basic role of women in the country's agricultural sector is now gaining attention, and their importance has started to be recognized.

Following this development, it is vital that gender perspectives should be incorporated in crafting policies and systems in the agriculture sector of the Philippines.

It can be noted that women play a vital role in both cash crop and subsistence production, including raising small livestock.

To feed their families, women usually cultivate gardens and subsistence crops, which are mainly rootcrops.

Filipino women are usually equipped with major decision-making power with regards to allocating the family's earnings, how much of the harvest to sell, and what to feed their families.

To recognize the role of women, a webinar was organized by the International Potato Center (CIP) in collaboration with the Philippine Council for Agriculture, Aquatic and Natural Resources Research and Development of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST-PCAARRD) and the Climate Change, Agriculture, and Food Security (CCAFS).

The DOST-PCAARRD says that the webinar will primarily focus on the "Role of Women in Developing a Climate Smart Seed System in the Philippines."

To be specific, the webinar will focus on the participation of women in seed production and how women can contribute to the development of a climate smart seed system.

During the scheduled webinar, the panelists will also discuss the role of women in the establishment of the National Seed Technology Park, which will be spearheaded by the Department of Agriculture (DA), under the leadership of Secretary William D. Dar.

The organizers said that the park aims to assemble all key players in the seed industry in an effort to ensure affordable, quality, and certified seeds that are readily available for the farmers.

Secretary Dar will serve as the keynote speaker, and will be joined by four panellists: DOST-PCAARRD Executive Director Dr. Reynaldo V. Eborá; DA-Agricultural Training Institute (DA-ATI) Deputy Director Dr. Rosana P. Mula; Emily M. Oro, the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction's (IIRR) acting Asia Regional Director and concurrent Country Director for the Philippines; and Dr. Mary Ann P. Sayoc of the East West Seed Public Affairs Group.

Dr. Eborá will be providing a situationer regarding the importance of women's role in Philippine agriculture.

While Dr. Mula will be discussing the government perspective on women and seed system; Ms. Oro will share their work in communities on agrobiodiversity conservation and crop museums in schools, and Dr. Sayoc will be providing the perspective of the private sector.

In addition, the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) Professor Emeritus, Dr. Agnes C. Rola, will be providing the synthesis, while CIP Regional Director for Asia Dr. Samarendu Mohanty and CIP Project Coordinator for Asia Dr. Sampri Baruah will serve as the moderators.

According to the DOST-PCAARRD, the webinar will be held this coming August 19, starting at 1:30 p.m. and can be accessed via Zoom.

Those interested to participate in the webinar can register at <https://bit.ly/Aug19webinar>.

For more information about the webinar, please feel free to visit: <https://cipotato.org/event/webinar-role-women-developing-climate-smart-seed-systems-philippines/>./PN